

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Vol. V, No. 20

Chewing over the charter:

Police leaders find FBI mandate is a flawed gem

Top officials of three of the nation's foremost police executive organizations went on record this month in support of the proposed FBI charter, but they offered differing views on tightening or loosening the nuts and bolts that hold the document together.

All three representatives — Gary P. Hayes of the Police Executive Research Forum, Glen R. Murphy of IACP and Ferns F. Lucas of the National Sheriff's Association — told the Senate Judiciary Committee that their groups recognize the need for a written legislative mandate for the FBI. They differed, however, about how restrictive the charter should be, particularly in regard to the bureau's interaction with state and local police agencies.

Hayes emphasized that the document should lay down the law on the extent of FBI power on the local scene. "Without being encumbered with too many details or specifics, the charter should make clear that the FBI, when assisting state or local units of government, recognizes the boundaries of local authority and independence," he said.

While Murphy acknowledged that some sections of the proposal were vague in regard to the FBI's jurisdictional limits, he indicated that the charter would not allow the bureau to run roughshod over local policing.

"As it is written, we do not perceive the

San Francisco inducts gays on the force

In a move that seemingly is a first in the history of American policing, the San Francisco Police Department inducted a group of avowed homosexuals into the force this month.

As Law Enforcement News was going to press, United Press International reported that Mayor Dianne Feinstein swore in the class of police recruits on November 13, declaring that she hoped the action would have "a major impact on reducing crime" in the city.

Feinstein indicated that the induction ceremony marked the end of a seven-year civil rights court battle against discrimination in the police force. A suit by Officers for Justice, a group of black policemen, was settled recently when city officials formulated a recruitment program and agreed to pay a financial settlement for past discrimination.

The actual number of admitted homosexuals in the recruit class was not made public, but the mayor said the group was formed after "intensive recruitment among San Francisco's gay community."

proposed FBI charter as having any significant deleterious effect upon the capabilities of state and local law enforcement organizations," he noted. "Nowhere on the face of the legislation nor in any of the supporting documents is there evidence of any intent to enlarge the duties of the FBI in such a way as to impair the ability of state and local police departments to deal with characteristically state and local law enforcement problems."

Lucas, in a letter to committee chairman Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Massachusetts), also praised the current draft of the bill, S 1612, for not holding too tight a reign on the bureau's activities.

"If the proposed charter were more restrictive, I would be opposed because, when investigating crime and other such activities, a certain amount of discretion is necessary," he said. "If every necessary function were prescribed and every unnecessary function proscribed, it would render the FBI unable to function effectively."

A spokesman for the sheriff's association, Truman Walrod, declined to comment on whether his group's position was closer to that of IACP or PERF, indicating that the organization has set its own course on the matter.

"I haven't seen either of their positions," Walrod told Law Enforcement News. "We approved (of the charter) as long as there weren't any additional restrictions added that would hamper the FBI. Basically, Lucas agrees with FBI Director William H. Webster. I'm sure he would not like anything that restricted the FBI in its day-to-day operations."

In his testimony before the committee on November 2, Hayes made a point-by-point analysis of the portions of the charter that PERF finds objectionable. Quoting from section 535d (4), he noted that the charter would allow the FBI to "provide investigative assistance to other Federal, state or local law enforcement agencies in criminal investigations when requested by the heads of such agencies if the Attorney General or his designee finds that such assistance is necessary and would serve a substantial Federal interest."

PERF's executive director complained that such phrases as "when such assistance is necessary" and "substantial Federal interest" were too cloudy, and he called for the inclusion of a set of guidelines that would better define the FBI's authority in the area.

"If interpreted too broadly, the section could leave police administrators subject to political pressures to call for FBI help in cases of a locally sensational or sensitive nature when FBI intervention would be inappropriate," Hayes testified. "If interpreted too restrictively, this section could

preclude help when it is genuinely needed by local law enforcement."

IACP took an opposing position on the clause with Murphy acknowledging that the words "substantial Federal interest" were hazy but maintaining that the overall section is valid. "It provides for FBI assistance at the request of state or local authorities, yet limits the ability of regional organizations to do so by requiring the approval of the Attorney General, thereby insulating state and local law enforcement authorities from political pressure to request FBI assistance," Murphy said. "On the other hand, this section also protects state and local law enforcement organizations from unwarranted FBI intervention in that no such activity may be engaged in absent a request for assistance."

Murphy and Hayes were closer to accord regarding a section which authorizes the FBI to establish and conduct "educa-

tion and training" programs for state and local agencies. The PERF executive said that the section is too broad ranging and suggested that it be amended to include wording from the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act.

That statute, which makes up the enabling legislation for LEAA, states that the assistance agency's programs "shall be designed to supplement and improve rather than supplant the training activities of the state and units of general local government." A related section of the act notes that FBI training should be made available "at the request" of outside agencies.

Speaking for the IACP, Murphy agreed that restrictions should be placed on the range of FBI training, but he seemed less adamant about it than Hayes. "Although we would prefer the inclusion of such (restrictive) language, we do not believe that the charter evidences any intention to local

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One last sniff for the NYCPD



New York Times Photo by Neal Boenzi

Sally who acquired a nose for detecting explosives during her eight years with the New York City Police Department, aims her snout toward a string of sausages at her recent retirement party. The 10-year-old Labrador retriever received an assortment of edible and non-edible gifts, including an official NYCPD Certificate of Retirement. Officer Joseph Cipriano, Sally's handler, is shown here presenting what seemed to be her favorite award.

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EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

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Parole down, inmates up as prisons keep overflowing

Overcrowding in the nation's prison apparently grew worse last year as the number of inmates released on parole decreased slightly while the total prison population continued to rise.

The data, which are contained in LEAA's parole survey for 1978, revealed that there were an estimated 185,100 persons on parole at the end of last year, compared to 186,100 in 1977. The recorded decline was the first since 1974, when the agency began compiling national parole figures.

Although it is unclear whether the drop in paroles was related directly to prison population growth, the survey found that the number of prisoners in Federal and state correctional facilities rose to a record 307,384 on December 31, 1978, compared to 299,086 a year earlier.

In 1978, the report noted, approximately 99,600 persons were granted paroles, while about 110,600 left the parole system. There were 21,000 parolees under Federal jurisdiction, with the remainder subject to state authority.

The nation's parole population has grown by more than 20 percent since 1974, but the study observed that about 75 percent of parolees do not violate the terms of their parole.

The 44-page report, entitled "Parole in the United States: 1978," was prepared by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. It is part of the Uniform Parole Report series that is coordinated by LEAA's National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Office.

Single copies of the survey results can be obtained by writing: National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Family abuse victims given shelter in Virginia project

A community agency in Charlottesville, Virginia is taking action on the problems faced by victims of family violence, through a Federally funded ACTION program that provides emergency shelter for battered wives, husbands and children, while treating their abusers.

The project, which is headquartered in a city-owned building in the Monticello area, recently received a \$100,000 LEAA grant to continue to improve its services. The financial award marks the high point in an effort which began at a September 1977 seminar on domestic violence which was held at the University of Virginia.

According to a project spokesman, the seminar opened the subject of family violence to the community and resulted in the creation of the Charlottesville Citizen's Task Force on Abused Women. The group has since been working to educate the public about the problem, an effort that ultimately led to the establishment of the shelter.

From last February until May, the way station, which is leased from the city for \$1 a year, was staffed entirely by volunteers and two VISTA workers from the Monticello Area Community ACTION Agency. Six full-time CETA employees were added to the staff six months ago, and the shelter has been operating on a 24-hour-a-day basis ever since, serving the entire city of Charlottesville and five surrounding counties.

Listing the priorities of the project, the spokesman noted. "The goal of the shelter is to attempt to reduce intra-family vio-

lence through crisis intervention, providing temporary emergency shelter to victims, linking troubled families to appropriate services, aiding those families in obtaining legal assistance, and providing educational programs for professionals and the general public."

Michigan sentencing guidelines to firm up judicial 'fuzziness'

Charging that criminal sentencing patterns in Michigan are "faint and fuzzy," a research team from Michigan State University has proposed a series of guidelines that may form the basis for a two-year sentencing experiment.

In a 300-page report entitled "Sentencing in Michigan," Professors Marvin Zalman and Charles W. Ostrom Jr. recommended that their guidelines be implemented to increase coherency and reduce disparity in sentencing, and create a method which can be used by judges to make rational and informed decisions.

The report, which was released on October 29, prompted the Steering and Policy Committee of the state's Felony Sentencing Project to propose that a commission be established to consider the guidelines for optional use by judges during a two-year experimental period. The panel, headed by Michigan Supreme Court Justice Blair Moody Jr., also suggested that at the end of the experiment the state legislature form its own sentencing commission to further look into the matter.

Funded by a grant from the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice, Zalman and Ostrom's study was based on research which focused on sentencing, prison populations, and parole trends in the state from 1970 through 1977. Existing sentence patterns, the report said, were faint and fuzzy, with both unexplained and unwarranted variations.

Midwestern educators find that Price is right

More than 100 members of the Midwestern Association of Criminal Justice Educators met in Moline, Illinois last month to discuss current trends in criminal

justice, non-traditional approaches to education and progress reports on ongoing research projects.

J. Price Foster, director of LEAA's Office of Criminal Justice Education and Training, keynoted the MACJE annual meeting with an address on the future of his agency, focusing on upcoming training and research efforts.

A total of 16 research papers were presented on such topics as "The Criminalizing of Juvenile Justice," "Policing the Police Through the Use of Lawsuits Under the Federal Civil Rights Act," and "Blacks in Criminal Justice." Presentations on field excursions and experiential learning explored the area of non-traditional techniques in criminal justice education, and studies on the impact of higher education on police administration and the effects of alcohol on crime were examined.

In making plans for next year's meeting, the group selected Chicago as its 1980 conference site. The event, which is scheduled for October 23-24, will be expanded to include round table discussions, general plenary sessions, and possibly workshops that will examine the accreditation of criminal justice education programs by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, the national group with which MACJE is affiliated. A formal call for papers to be presented at the conference will be issued next spring.

Information regarding the association, its membership and its newsletter can be obtained by writing: Ms. Peggy Fortune, MACJE, Criminal Justice Program, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

Any Ideas?

Law Enforcement News regularly presents the Public Forum column to give readers an opportunity to comment at length on matters pertinent to policing. If you have any ideas dealing with the improvement of the criminal justice system, put them in commentary form and send your typed manuscript to the editors.

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

rates: \$14.00 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Call (212) 489-3592.

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Job satisfaction linked to autonomy

Police officers who are given a high degree of participatory freedom in their duties are generally more satisfied with their jobs than officers who work under a centralized system, according to a recently released report.

The study, which was conducted for LEAA by Abt Associates Inc., questioned officers from six metropolitan forces on the issue of job satisfaction. Patrolmen in Portland, Oregon were found to be the most content with their jobs, giving the force a 7.0 rating out of ten, while Atlanta officers gave their department a score of 1.5.

Departments falling in the middle of the lowest and highest scores were those of Montgomery county, Maryland with a 2.0 rating, New Orleans with 3.0, Denver with 3.5, and San Diego with 5.0. The rating system was based on a scale labeled "very dissatisfied" to "very satisfied."

The survey found that job satisfaction was greatest in departments where "the role of the patrol officer was defined by a

high degree of autonomy, where procedures governing advancement and discipline encouraged equal application and where patrol officers were given opportunities to participate in decisions affecting their jobs," an Abt spokesman said.

Researchers interviewed a total of 849 officers, representing between 20 and 53 percent of the total patrol-level force in each department. The questionnaires were supported by on-site observations, interviews with command and supervisory personnel, and reviews of each city's policy manuals and departmental memorandums.

A series of ten policy areas was considered to draw an operational profile for each of the police forces. The procedures included management of the role of the patrol officer, officer input in decision-making, police officer association input, promotion, investigative assignment selection, transfer, discipline, shift assignment, education, and one- versus two-officer patrol units.

The survey departments were selected

on the basis of their management practice in the policy areas. The policies in San Diego, Portland and Montgomery County were reputed to reflect a high degree of autonomy, fairness and participation, while Atlanta, Denver and New Orleans had reputations for more centralized types of decision-making.

According to the spokesman, the research findings supported the theory that the department policies affecting job satisfaction would vary widely among the sites.

"In Portland, where patrol officer satisfaction was greatest, the department is managed from the bottom up," he said. "Patrol officers have considerable autonomy in the management of their districts. By contrast, patrol officers in New Orleans and Atlanta are relatively closely supervised and have little voice in the management of their beats."

The Portland force received high marks for encouraging participation through several standing patrol officer advisory com-

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\$5.5 million to go to community ACTION

In what may be the most massive community-based crime prevention effort ever conceived, LEAA and ACTION have combined forces to kickoff a \$5.5 million anti-crime program that will rely extensively on citizen volunteers.

Known as the Urban Crime Prevention Program (UCCP), the project will award up to \$500,000 to as many as 15 private, incorporated nonprofit groups in cities with populations of 250,000 or more. The money will be used to create volunteer corps in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

Awards of up to \$50,000 each will be allocated from the primary grants to selected groups or public agencies that will work in the areas of community-dispute settlement, arson, property crime victimization, and victim/witness assistance. Additional funding may also be granted to other suggested program areas and locally initiated projects.

Sam Brown, the director of ACTION, the Federal government's volunteer agency, indicated that the degree of citizen involvement would be the key to the program's success. "By mobilizing volunteer support at the neighborhood level, we not only foster neighborhood cohesion but we increase the resources available to prevent crime and the social conditions that feed it," he said.

LEAA Administrator Henry S. Dogin emphasized the program's mix of private and public sector groups. "This cooperative initiative exemplifies the UCCP's focus of forging working partnerships among all community elements in crime prevention," he observed. "The Urban Crime Prevention Program can be the catalyst for drawing together the resources of our neighborhoods, criminal justice agencies, and the private and public sectors of our communities to improve urban life and make our cities safer and better places to live."

When the program gets underway, the participants will form advisory councils consisting of citizen organizations, criminal justice agencies, social service agencies, public interest groups, labor and business leaders, and other representatives of the private sector.

Through these panels, individuals will analyze the crime-related problems of their cities and neighborhoods, setting the policies and creating the programs that they feel offer the best solutions.

According to LEAA, the recipients of the grants will be selected on the basis of their ability to administer a large project, pull together community elements, attract potential project organizations, assess specific crime problems, and carry out the UCCP mandate. The public has 60 days to comment on the program's guidelines which were published in the October 16 *Federal Register*.

For additional information, contact: Ernest Milner, Urban Crime Prevention Program, LEAA, Washington, DC 20531. Telephone: (202) 724-5935.

And now a word from our sponsor. . .

Church council attacks American justice

In a resolution imploring the nation to take a more socially oriented stance on crime, a group of top religious leaders has criticized the American criminal justice system for being "unfair, inequitable, unjust, and in some instances itself illegal."

The attack, which was issued in the form of a policy statement this month by the governing board of the National Council of Churches, called for the reduction of the use of imprisonment and for placing social services for criminals solely within the purview of "community-based" groups.

According to the *New York Times*, the resolution was adopted by a 72-to-17 vote at the November 10 session of the board's semi-annual meeting in New York City. The 21-page document is the first criminal justice white paper ever handed down by the 266-member board, which governs the ecumenical council.

Many of the resolution's proposals dealt with changes in the treatment of offenders, including one which opposed a move to convert the facilities being built for the Lake Placid, New York Winter Olympics into a minimum-security prison. But the statement's major emphasis was on criticizing the social and economic factors that lead to crime and on attacking what is said were abuses in criminal justice.

In one particularly stinging section, the churchmen charged that the criminal justice system "suffers from the discriminatory nature of its processes, excessive and unfettered discretionary power, undue legalism, and insensitivity to and disregard for human and civil rights."

Specifically, the statement contended that the system discriminated against the poor and racial minorities, noting that the legal mechanism was being misused as a means of suppressing political dissent, "coping with social problems," and supplying "reservoirs of cheap labor."

One proposal noted that imprisoning offenders should not be "the primary response" to the need to protect the rest of society. The statement said that emphasis should be placed instead on a more "equitable" distribution of wealth, better social services for the poor, and placing "human worth" over material values.

A related portion of the document observed that the crime problem "flourishes in the soil of alienation and isolation — fanned by arrogance, discrimination and prejudice."

Despite the one-sided vote count, the resolution did not pass without considerable debate, particularly in the area of its theological intent. The panel that drafted

the statement said the theological underpinnings were essential to and consistent with the proposals, but critics contended that the religious orientation of the statement was too "Calvinistic" in its assumptions about God working His will through the criminal justice system.

Some of the churchmen noted that the theological section was too narrow in its scope and failed to encompass the ecumenical nature of the council.

One of the critics, the Rev. William Ruch of the Lutheran Church of America, said that the board was "mixing apples and oranges" in its attempts to combine theology and sociology.

"Theology is concerned with the redemption of individuals, with sin," he commented. "Sociology is concerned with crime and punishment, and the document confuses the two. Justice is something you can expect from society. Righteousness is a religious term, which has to do with redemption."

Further elaborating, Ruch noted "The document is arguing that the average criminal is to be treated Biblically, under God's righteousness which declares a sinful person is right. Which is not the same thing as the quest of justice in society, the equal treatment of all under the law."

Maryland informant setup probed again:

County cops faulted in fatal incidents

A report by the Maryland State Police has accused several Prince George's County police officers of arranging a series of 1967 convenience store robberies, apparently contradicting the results of an earlier internal probe which had cleared the officers of any misconduct.

The report, which was released late last month by Maryland Attorney General Stephen H. Sachs, concluded that a small group of officers had informants hire individuals to commit the crimes and arrange details, and then had the locations staked out to arrest the perpetrators. Two of the robberies resulted in the deaths of suspects, but the state police said the officers who fired the fatal shots had no knowledge of the pre-arranged nature of the crimes.

According to the *Washington Post*, the 40-page summary stated that there were "major discrepancies" between the state investigation and the county's internal probe of the so-called Prince George's police "death squad."

The internal review had been ordered by County Executive Lawrence Hogan in response to inquiries by the *Post* earlier this year. It indicated that the county officers had done nothing wrong, but that state report hinted that there may have been a cover-up clouding the internal investigation.

State's Attorney Arthur A. Marshall, who serves as the chief prosecutor in the county, challenged both the report and Sachs' decision to release it, charging that

it was based on the word of "known thieves." He said he had suggested that the results of the state probe be kept confidential "because I don't want to see it in the newspapers."

While Marshall noted that no decision has been made on whether to prosecute anyone in connection with the county review, he said he would now be willing to present the case to a county grand jury. He had earlier rejected such an action as being "inappropriate."

The prosecutor also indicated that Sachs could bring the matter before a grand jury if he wanted to do so. "I think Sachs should put up or shut up," Marshall told reporters. He should either charge where

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C-2295	Building Guard	8.00	C-2245	Paralegal Aide	8.00	C-1010	Senior Investigator	10.00
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C-1185	Chief Security Officer	10.00	C-1739	Police Officer, New York Police Dept. (NYPD)	8.00	C-749	Special Officer	8.00
C-1591	Chief Special Investigator	12.00	C-1741	Police Officer, Suffolk County Police Dept. (SCPD)	8.00	C-1692	State Policewoman	8.00
C-1203	Commissioner of Correction	10.00	C-595	Police Patrolman	8.00	C-757	State Trooper	8.00
C-1200	Commissioner of Police	10.00	C-596	Police Surgeon	14.00	C-1744	Superintendent of Women's Prisons	12.00
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C-956b	Correction Hospital Officer (Women)	8.00	C-1791	Principal Investigator	10.00	C-2513	Supervising Identification Specialist	10.00
C-166	Correction Lieutenant	10.00	C-1427	Principal Probation Officer	10.00	C-2106	Supervising Investigator	10.00
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Supreme Court Briefs

By AVERY ELIOKIN

Supreme Court watchers, as well as several of the Justices, have acknowledged that the nation's highest court suffers from the pressures of a congested docket. This fact was highlighted earlier this month when the Court sat for its second oral argument session. The three criminal law cases which were argued, had originally been accepted for review early in February. Also indicative of the problem is that in the past few years the Court has been unable to deliver full-text plenary decisions during the early part of each term while scheduling its docket and reviewing cases. Actions taken by the Court in cases seeking review, as well as issues raised in the second oral argument session follow.

Cases Granted Review

Search Warrants

The Court, over the objection of the Federal government, has granted review in two cases which will establish a nationwide policy regarding whether the FBI may accept pornographic films from a company to whom they were mistakenly mailed without first securing a search warrant. Underlying the Court's action was the fact that the Federal appellate courts, when faced with questions where police agencies have secured unsolicited evidence from private parties, have been inconsistent with regard to the need for a search warrant.

The case arose following the arrival at the Atlanta Greyhound bus terminal of several cartons of films. The package was addressed to "Leggs Inc.," a fictitious name under which the co-defendants were doing business. Rather than contacting the defendants who had made arrangements to pick up the package, the Greyhound Express Package clerk instead notified L'Eggs Products Inc., the nationally advertised hosiery manufacturer which has a production plant in Atlanta.

Following delivery to the hosiery plant, an employee opened one of the cartons, and after examining the film contacted the FBI. After securing the film, special agents began an investigation which led to the arrest of the defendants.

After the introduction of the 800 pornographic films into evidence at the trial, the jury found the defendants guilty of playing a central role in management of companies engaged in the distribution and sale of hardcore pornography. The convictions were affirmed by the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, despite the defendants contention that the films should have been excluded from evidence because the FBI had failed to obtain a search warrant.

The appellate court held that since the film had originally been examined by a private citizen, the L'Eggs employee, and had been voluntarily turned over to the FBI, the Fourth Amendment did not require a warrant, and the search and seizure was constitutional. In support of this holding the appellate court cited a decision by the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, *United States v. Sherwin*, 539 F.2d 1 (1976).

This holding, however, stands in direct opposition to another Ninth Circuit decision, *United States v. Kelly*, 529 F.2d 1365 (1976), where that court required a warrant based on a similar pattern of facts.

In an attempt to provide uniformity, the Supreme Court has agreed to address itself to the question of what conditions require a search warrant, if at all, when citizens provide evidence to police agencies. (*Walter v. United States*, No. 79-67, and *Sanders v. United States*, No. 79-148, granted review on October 15, 1979.)

Cases Docketed

Telephone Harassment

Among the cases appearing on the Supreme Court's docket which have not yet been acted upon, is one involving a Georgia statute which makes it a misdemeanor to telephone another person repeatedly, regardless of whether a conversation ensues for the purpose of annoying, harassing or molesting or threatening.

Continued on Page 13

Justice official spells out details of drug-gadget bill

A top Justice Department official has given a shot in the arm to a proposed model statute that would ban the manufacture, sale and possession of implements used to ingest illegal drugs.

Testifying before the House Select Committee on Narcotics and Drug Abuse Control earlier this month, Deputy Assistant Attorney General Irvin B. Nathan noted that the model act is "as constitutionally sound as possible given its wide range."

The bill, which was prepared by the Drug Enforcement Administration if it is approved by Congress. Nathan said the legislation addresses the "primary constitutional objections" to existing state laws that outlaw the sale and use of drug paraphernalia.

"First, the statute enumerates with considerable specificity the precise items which are banned," the Justice official observed. "Secondly, and even more importantly, the statute requires that a defen-

dant charged with possession have the 'specific intent' to use the item in conjunction with the consumption of a controlled substance. With respect to manufacturers and sellers, there is a requirement that they know or have a substantial reason to know that the items will ultimately be used with a controlled substance."

Outlining several pitfalls that might be encountered with state or local adoption of the statute, Nathan noted that law enforcement forces might be diverted from "more pressing drug concerns," that there is "a significant potential for mistakes and abuse" by local officials, and that attempted enforcement could lead to "increased public corruption."

In a related development, several of the nation's largest convenience and drug store chains have removed cigarette rolling papers from their shelves. The chains, which included Drug Fair, People's Drug and 7-Eleven food stores,

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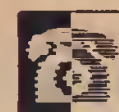


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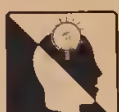


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Vigilante-type movement grows in France; Suspected Irish terrorist caught in Philadelphia; Red Brigades hideout discovered

French self-defense trend has some officials worried

Citizen action against crime is on the upswing in France, with thousands of Frenchmen joining private "self-defense" organizations and countless others taking individual measures against crime, sometimes with tragic results.

As reported by the *New York Times* earlier this month, the group Legitime Defense has emerged as the most powerful of the organizations which encourage what is known as private justice. Founded in 1977 by a retired judge, the group now claims more than 35,000 members, including 2,000 policemen, 600 Paris cab drivers, and a number of local judges.

All of the organizations are based on a relatively new concept called "autodefense," which its proponents say involves the right of the citizen to defend himself against criminal attacks. The philosophy has increasingly been adopted by many individuals.

Three years ago, an auto mechanic in Barbusa decided to take the law into his own hands after his shop had been burglarized 11 times and the police had failed to uncover any suspects. He booby-trapped the shop's entrance with a homemade bomb, and when a 12th burglary was attempted, the intruder was killed by the

blast

The mechanic, Lionel Legras, has been lionized by some French citizens who feel that the law and the officials who enforce it are overly lax. But the French judiciary took a different view of Legras's attempt to deal with the crime explosion, he is awaiting a second trial on a murder charge because his original eight-month sentence was thrown out as too lenient.

In other incidents involving "auto-defense," a father mistook his 8-year-old son for a burglar, severely beating him, a 70-year old woman thought she was being burglarized and wound up shooting her husband dead, and a 10-year-old boy was seriously wounded after he tried to steal some cherries from a neighbor's tree.

Despite the tragic consequences of the isolated incidents, groups like Legitime Defense continue to thrive, instructing citizens on how to defend themselves against crime, both individually and in groups.

However, Legitime Defense and similar organizations seemingly have a positive side to their existence. Many members of such groups have formed civilian patrols that are modeled after those found in some American cities.

An Avignon appliance store owner, Jean Banino, has bonded together 40 of his fellow merchants, armed them with walkie-

talkies, and put them on street-patrol. He claims that the group has contributed to a drop in the monthly robbery average from 40 to 4 or 5, and has embarrassed the local police into adding 12 officers to the force.

The formation of a self-defense citizen's militia in Nice did not embarrass Mayor Jacques Medecin, who said he welcomed the new crime fighters. "It gives us an extra 7,000 cops," he observed.

But the prefect of Bondoufle had a different response when the town council decided to set up a citizens patrol for the community's 7,500 residents. He vetoed the proposal, prompting one councilman to protest: "We had the support of 80 percent of the population, and we will have our patrol, authorized or not."

Legitime Defense's founder, Francois Romero, set down the premise of the group in his book *The Case for Legitimate Defense*. "No crime is committed when wounds, blows or even homicide is required by the need to defend oneself or others."

Romero's philosophy is tempered by the dictum that citizens should work within the law whenever possible. "Whenever someone calls us and says he wants to shoot someone, we tell him: 'Absolutely not. Call one of our people. He will go with you to the police to make your complaint.'"

Legitime Defense reportedly takes in about \$2,500 a day from contributions and \$5 annual dues payments. The money is said to go to crime victims and their survivors to compensate them for their losses.

Suspected IRA bomber seeks asylum in the United States

A reputed explosives expert for the Irish Republican Army was arrested by Federal agents in Philadelphia earlier this month, almost three-and-a-half years after he allegedly blasted his way out of a holding cell in Ireland.

Upon hearing of the capture of the suspect, Michael O'Rourke, Irish authorities in Dublin issued new arrest warrants apparently in an attempt to speed his extradition. The officials said they want to question him about three unsolved homicides, including the bombing assassination of British Ambassador Christopher Ewart-Biggs, who was killed six days after O'Rourke escaped.

However, it may be some time before the accused terrorist is seen in Ireland again. His attorney, Charles Glackin, said O'Rourke is seeking political asylum in the United States, and he declared that his client was wrongly characterized as a terrorist in a recent hearing before a Federal immigration judge.

According to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, U.S. Immigration Judge Nathan Gordon ordered that O'Rourke be held without bail, and gave his lawyers three weeks to file his request for political asylum.

At the hearing, which was held under

tight security at the U.S. District Court-house in Philadelphia, the suspected IRA terrorist acknowledged that his real name is Michael O'Rourke and that he had been in a Philadelphia apartment since When he was apprehended while walking in the center city district on November 6, he had given his name as Patrick Mannion.

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service seems to be determined to keep O'Rourke off the streets. Prosecutor Donald Ferlise told Judge Gordon that the suspect "is a danger to the community, a danger to society, and he is highly prone to escape and to breach any bond that may be set."

"We have evidence that he is a member of the IRA provisional front and that he is a terrorist," Ferlise said. "He escaped from prison with four others by blowing his way out of a cell."

In his argument before Gordon, Glackin described his client as a political activist who was being persecuted in Ireland. "He is not a terrorist," the attorney contended. "He has been living peacefully in this country for some time and he has no intention to escape from his claim of political asylum. He hopes to have his day in court to explain his reasons for supporting the Republican movement in Ireland and why he is politically persecuted in his country for those beliefs."

His attorney asked for a month to prepare his case for O'Rourke's political asylum, but Ferlise objected, saying that two weeks would be sufficient. "I'll split it down the middle and give you three weeks," Gordon told Glackin.

Commenting on the judge's denial of bail, Glackin stated: "I am shocked. He now has to sit in prison for three weeks. The bail request should be based on fact, not on wild argument from the prosecutor."

In refusing to grant bail, Judge Gordon did express concern that O'Rourke might flee, noting that the decision was "a provisional remedy to guarantee his appearance in three weeks."

Small arsenal uncovered in raid on Italian terrorists

Italian police put a significant crimp in the terrorist activities of the Red Brigades earlier this month, when they raided a hideout stocked with arms, explosives and leaflets in a mountainous area north of the town of Cuneo.

According to the Associated Press, the raid also yielded three suspects who were arrested on charges of participating in armed bands. The three, Elena Vento, 25; Massimo Vargiu, 18 and Claudio Vito, 23, were armed with pistols when they were apprehended, a police spokesman said.

The hideout, which was described as a hut in the Varaita Valley in northern Italy, contained a submachine gun, several sidearms, ammunition, explosive devices, two bottles of a paralyzing gas, counterfeit documents, and propaganda leaflets.



EUROPEAN POLICING

The Law Enforcement News Interviews

edited, with an introduction by
Michael Balton

Preface by
P.J. Stead

In this book, ten European law enforcement executives discuss the organization and function of police in France, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland, and England. Conducted by Michael Balton and his colleagues on *Law Enforcement News*, the conversations reveal how European police are recruited and trained, how they interact with courts and penal institutions, and what contemporary problems concern police administrators most. Because most of the executives had visited the United States, their comments on American problems like corruption, capital punishment, crime rates, and juvenile delinquency are often thought-provoking and controversial.

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Police groups like the plan, disagree over details

Continued from Page 1

governments," he said. "As a practical matter, FBI support resources are limited and are ordinarily only made available where they have been sought."

The IACP executive made similar comments about Section 536(b) of the charter, which defines the bureau's role in providing technical assistance. Murphy noted that the article "does contain limiting language" that allows states and localities to choose whether they want FBI aid.

But Hayes indicated that the section does not go far enough in its restrictions. "The forum believes that guidelines should be developed cooperatively by the Attorney General, the director of the FBI and an advisory committee of state and local government so that local government has a full voice in determining aspects of this assistance," he observed.

PERF also challenged a portion of the charter dealing with the bureau's research and development function, noting the sec-

tion should stress that LEAA "remain the major source of support for Federal research in the areas" of criminal justice and law enforcement.

Commenting in general tone of the proposed charter, Murphy said passage of the document would build public confidence in the bureau which might "filter throughout the nation's law enforcement system. Furthermore, the success of such a charter may encourage state and local authorities to enact or promulgate similar guidelines," he added.

The sheriff's association offered a more cautious view on the regional adoption of the standards contained in the charter. Lucas noted that while the FBI is equipped to handle the "high level approval requirements" of the guidelines, local agencies would have trouble in living up to them.

"Similar requirements at the local level could frequently present great operational difficulties in effecting prompt criminal investigations," he said. "Consider the situation of a deputy sheriff located many miles from his superiors with only one

overloaded radio channel available to him."

While the PERF testimony called for additional detailed limitations on the bureau's jurisdiction, Lucas noted that the one "weakness" in the charter is Section 533b, which standardizes FBI investigations in the areas of general crime, terrorism and organized crime.

"Section 533h details specific restrictions which, if necessary at all, should be in guidelines — not the statute — so changes can be more easily made when future conditions require such action," Lucas told the committee. "The purpose of my comments is to point out that if changes are to be made, there should be fewer rather than more specific restrictions in the statute."

In spite of the discrepancies in the views expressed by the police groups, Senate aide Bob MacNamara noted that the Judiciary Committee reacted "fairly favorably" to the testimony.

"I think individual law enforcement people focused on specific kinds of concerns that they had and that's what we

really were interested in," MacNamara told Law Enforcement News. "It may have taken a different perspective — like the sheriff's association was a little different from the police forum. But I don't think there's any concern about it. All the issues they raised are what the committee is going to take a look at later on."

The Senate aide said the panel is aiming for an early February markup date for the charter bill, with floor action to follow in March. "That could be set back, depending upon how long the markup takes," he explained.

In general, MacNamara gave high marks to the way the police representatives presented their views on Capitol Hill. "They focused on the areas that we were concerned in that hearing," he said, "which is the FBI's assistance to state and local law enforcement. They were very positive about it; they were concerned to a certain extent about whether or not it would continue and making sure that there's a two-way street — a cooperative venture both ways."

Maryland probe cites police misconduct

Continued from Page 3

there are criminal offenses or he should apologize to the officers for releasing the report."

According to the state investigation, several informants and a former county detective passed lie detector tests during questioning. Three "principal officers" involved, including Acting Police Chief Joseph D. Vasco Jr., declined to submit to polygraphs and were "for the most part, unable to recall many of the details," the report stated.

In defending the police, Marshall observed that it was the informants, not the officers, who "caused the death of some people, the injury of others, the arrest of others." "I happen, as a matter of course, to believe police officers as opposed to criminals," he declared.

Marshall indicated that the informants are looking out for their own interest by testifying against the county officers. "If I were the informants, I'd be concerned, because these are not the sweetest people in the world," he said. "There might be retaliation. I can see why these people are trying to blame someone else."

Meanwhile, several survivors and others affected by the series of robberies said they are considering legal action against the police. Marshall commented that there was no evidence to support criminal charges for the 1967 incidents, but he conceded that the same actions "may be illegal" under present statutes.

Sachs also acknowledged that "there could be no criminal charges after 12 years," but he defended his decision to publicly release the results of the state probe.

"When local law enforcement is under acute public suspicion, you can't invite in an outside agency of high credibility, read their report which has some extremely critical things to say, announce to the public there's nothing wrong and expect that to be the end of the matter," he noted.

COPS FIGHT BACK...

Next month, Ordway P. Burden examines the growing police movement to actively defend their own interests.

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Consolidating the police in Scotland

An interview with Alastair D. Petrie,
assistant chief constable of the Strathclyde Police

Alastair D. Petrie was appointed assistant chief constable of the Strathclyde, Scotland Police in May 1975, when the force was created from six smaller agencies. As head of organization and development, he was responsible for leading the consolidation of the separate forces into an amalgamated unit of approximately 7,000 officers.

A 33-year law enforcement veteran, Petrie joined Glasgow Police after serving with the Royal Air Force during World War II. He patrolled the city's South Side Gorbals district for five years before being transferred to headquarters, where he worked his way through the ranks to become chief of Central Administration in 1966.

In 1969, he became the second Glasgow officer in the history of the force to be competitively selected to attend the Senior Command Course at the British Police College in Branshill. Another highlight of his Glasgow service involved the development and installation of a staff-appraisal and counseling system which utilizes a built-in computerized retrieval function.

During his tenure with the Strathclyde force, the 54-year-old administrator implemented a computerized command and control system for the department which was eventually extended to cover virtually the entire urban/rural policing set-up of the district.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Peter Dudenhoff.



Assistant Chief Constable Alastair D. Petrie

LEN: One of the most recent accomplishments that we have noted was the role that you played in consolidating the smaller police departments in Strathclyde into the one regional force. Can you give us some idea as to how that was accomplished?

PETRIE: It was accomplished over a period of three years — at least three years, perhaps more. The chief constables of the constituent forces got together and agreed to form several working parties. My interest at that time was the working party on personnel. I was chairman of that one. All the personnel officers from the six forces got together, and I had already written a bit on staff and personnel counseling, because we were going to have 7,000 officers. We had to know who did what and what their abilities were. So my job at that time, because I had an expertise in personnel, was to write the book on that.

gional police forces, of which there are 43 including the Metropolitan Police. In Scotland one year later the royal commission on regionalization, headed by Lord Wheatley, who is a Scottish law lord — and I must emphasize all the way through that Scotland is not England — it is the Wheatley Report on which the Scottish regionalization is based, and the 21 forces came down to eight in Scotland.

LEN: Did you observe any complaints from the citizens that the autonomy of their local forces was being threatened by this regionalization?

PETRIE: We found that the further away we go from the center, the less understanding they have of the benefits, particularly people from the smaller areas. They don't really want to know about the advantages, and I think if anyone complains it's probably the people from the Lanark areas. If they do complain, they have less to com-

plaint about now than they did before because they have all the benefits of scale — a 7,000 strong force and a 75 million pound budget, about \$150 million American. We've improved our communications, we've improved our transport, we've improved the quality of our officers. We have provided a massive back-up, so all you do is blow the whistle and a complete machine moves into action.

LEN: Did it take any sort of special community relations effort to show the population that the benefits were there if they chose to avail themselves of them?

PETRIE: Well, that happens more in England and Wales than in Scotland. My senior colleagues in England and Wales really work at such job changes. You'll find some who have been with as many as four or five forces. Personally, I have had experience in three forces, if you count Strathclyde. I applied for and was appointed as deputy chief constable in Dumfriesshire constabulary, which is one of the constituent forces now but was at that time a separate entity. Albeit there was a certainty of regionalization coming on.

LEN: So even with the consolidation of forces, which was dictated to you by the central government, the Scottish police has maintained a certain national feel to it that sets it apart from England and Wales?

PETRIE: Well, whatever the nationalistic feeling may be, we are perforce different from England and Wales. Our entire legal system is quite different. The Scottish police forces are smaller, I would think they are more inward-looking — they relate more to the area and to the people in their area than in England and Wales, with the exception of Yorkshire and Lancaster. It doesn't really matter whether you come from Surrey or Suffolk or Essex — you're English. There aren't the same regional interface ties as you get farther north.

LEN: In the consolidated force you're now dealing with, you cover both urban and rural policing. Are there any specific problems which you find you must face and overcome in dealing with both types of policing within one organization?

PETRIE: There are probably three types of policing required. There's the real city policing of the City of Glasgow police area, where you've got traffic problems and urban population problems. You still have, as I was saying, the sort of inward-looking relationships which occur in the form of cities and boroughs. For example, Paisley borough will always be Paisley borough, it will never be anything else, and the Paisley residents all look to their police, which instead of being a police headquarters is only a divisional headquarters. But as far as they're concerned, that's what they relate to. It's the same with Hamilton, Ayr, Kilmarnock and Irvine. These are not borough forces — some of them were borough forces 20 or 30 years ago — but the people still relate to their own police officers and a type of policing which suits that area.

LEN: Do you find that in the smaller boroughs and outlying area police are required to adopt a different approach to the service?

PETRIE: Indeed, yes. The one thing which regionalization is not intended to do is to make everyone into the same gray sort of mass. There must and there will be a conscious effort to maintain a national identity and a local identity. The intention is to give the economies of scale to areas which normally couldn't afford the technology which we have provided in Strathclyde.

LEN: In the four years since regionalization, has the program shown itself to offer the best of both worlds, giving you the technological advantages which larger forces can offer as well as a feel for local policing which addresses local needs?

PETRIE: My current chief constable, Patrick Hamill, who was appointed in March 1977 when David MacNee, now Sir David, went to London, has made a conscious effort to loosen the organizational ties which had perforce somehow slammed Strathclyde together. He's given me instructions on relaxing the necessity for interchange and promotion, and that people who indeed are doing a good job should be left in these areas. You know, time's a great

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'We've improved the quality of our officers. We have provided a massive back-up, so all you do is blow the whistle and a complete machine moves into action.'

When Strathclyde was formed, I was appointed assistant chief constable for organization and development, which was in fact to put meat on the bones of partial agreements, if you will, of the various chief constables. We were talking then about 19 divisions to go with the 19 district council areas, and I was the chairman. I was the assistant chief constable responsible for the reorganization of the force down to 15 manageable divisions, under the aegis of now Sir David MacNee, who was the chief constable of Strathclyde, and is now commissioner of the Metropolitan Police of London.

Moving on from that, I was also responsible for the working of the Command and Control system, which came alive three days after regionalization. This is the computerized command set-up. When that went live there were all sorts of bugs in the system, and, I'm happy to say, not too many because it has kept going and the system hasn't really gone down with any real serious hiccup in it. You know, there's got to be bugs in a brand new system accounting eight separate brand new pioneering ideas in police management. From that office and that date I was chairman of the Strathclyde project, which was the extension of Command and Control from the original concept of the Glasgow police area, and then extending it into the Greater Glasgow area, and then putting out two satellites.

LEN: What was the basic reason for undertaking the consolidation in the first place?

PETRIE: Well, there was really no option; it was a political decision that was taken by the Government. In England and Wales they created metropolitan areas and te-

plain about now than they did before because they have all the benefits of scale — a 7,000 strong force and a 75 million pound budget, about \$150 million American. We've improved our communications, we've improved our transport, we've improved the quality of our officers. We have provided a massive back-up, so all you do is blow the whistle and a complete machine moves into action.

LEN: Did it take any sort of special community relations effort to show the population that the benefits were there if they chose to avail themselves of them?

PETRIE: Well, certainly there has always been a conscious effort in the Scottish police service to keep the public and their representatives as attuned to police work as possible, because we require the public — as an old superintendent of mine used to say, if you don't have the public backing, you may as well hang your tin on a lamppost. It's a perfectly true statement. It was true 30 years ago and it's true today.

What we have done, apart from the community involvement branch, which operates in every division, and which is actually a Strathclyde police creation, is to have the community involvement work done on a much lower level in the constituent forces than it was, perhaps, in the city of Glasgow, where the community relations schemes were much more numerous, important and necessary. So as far as that's concerned, the police/public relations has been a conscious effort, not only before but during and after the regionalization.

The other feature which I think is important is the role of the police force itself. I think we have to create a nix, and it was the chief constable's policy that if anyone

'A hooligan is a hooligan, and a thief is a thief. It's the manner in which crime is administered that is crucial, and the administration of police work is something we worked at very, very hard.'

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healer, if there were ever any wounds to heal, but the man in the front, the man on the beat, never really knew too much of a difference. It was senior and chief officers who felt the impact most of all.

LEN: Was the impact that was felt among the command ranks perceived as perhaps a threat to their job security or the security of their commands?

PETRIE: No. I've got to say that when you're faced with the inevitable, you've really got to make the best of it. We had 19 chief officers in the six constituent forces and we're now down to eight. All the chief constables but one opted to retire, and indeed they were all about at retiring age. The chief constable of Lanarkshire opted to stay on, as a senior assistant chief constable, and he contributed without fear or favor — I think that's the term — to the regionalization. In fact, he retired on health grounds about 18 months to two years after regionalization. But once again, he was around 60, he was of retiring age anyway, so there was no animosity and there was no acrimony on his part. I don't even see that as being remarkable, because the British police service, and certainly the Scottish police service are peculiar animals as far as their loyalties are concerned and as far as the taking and giving of orders is concerned. One day you're somebody else's boss, and it could be, particularly as a chief officer, that your friend, colleague and even subordinate will be a chief officer. This happened to myself. There can only be one chief constable, and there were four of us in Strathclyde listed as possibilities for David MacNee's vacancy. Pat Hamill got it. So? You didn't see everyone else disappear and leave the service. He required all the help and assistance that we could give.

LEN: Do you find this type of approach to the service among English and Scottish officers to be a cultural phenomenon?

PETRIE: I've visited very, very many forces in England and Wales, as well as all the Scottish forces, and I've found it to be true throughout the British police service that it's the first name down and sir up. In other words, I would call someone and say "Jim, I wonder if you would..." and he would without any second thoughts call me "sir" because I was of superior rank. And that's how the job is done.

LEN: Again referring to the urban/rural blend that you have to maintain, do you find that you must train police constables in the techniques and methods of two different styles of policing, or do you find that policing is policing and it doesn't matter where you send them?

PETRIE: A hooligan is a hooligan, and a thief is a thief. It's the manner in which crime and disorder is administered that I think is crucial, and the administration of police work is something which, once again, we worked at very, very hard in establishing the Strathclyde police entity. We have four standing orders which are in every divisional and sub-divisional office, so there's a uniformity that has come to the force, and that has, more than anything else, melded the force together. Now, the procedures for locking people up, arrest and reporting procedures, are standardized, of course, and are updated from time to time.

Perhaps I should just carry matters one step further. A guy who is a rural police sergeant, for example, or a rural detective officer, would be of very little use in a cosmopolitan borough, whether it were here in New York or in the city of Glasgow. Our selection procedures are carefully gone into on a "flesh and blood" basis; you know, it's not just "it's time he was getting promoted because a vacancy opened." We have very tight selection procedures, and, indeed, that is one of my current responsibilities. I spend a great deal of time — I would say in the last 18 months or so I've seen well over 600 officers personally in half-hour interviews to establish such things as what their career patterns are.

LEN: Is there some sort of counseling service which your branch provides in this regard?

PETRIE: The force personnel panel which I chair, together with my chief superintendent of personnel and the divisional commander or chief superintendent from the division, who as an onlooker sees most of the game, if we're looking for promotable qualities in a particular area, we add the heaven to the normal counseling. This is coun-

seling over and above the normal counseling staff.

LEN: Your staff appraisal and counseling system is all computerized. Could you describe how that system was developed?

PETRIE: It was part of what I foresaw and built into the old Glasgow police system. I went to look at one or two of the bigger organizations, such as I.B.M. and the Scottish civil service — several of them — and to this day they haven't achieved what we've managed to achieve in Strathclyde. I use the computer more along the guideline G.I.G.O. — Garbage In, Garbage Out. Everything that goes in should be retrievable, and working in conjunction with the local authority's computer, as I did from as early as 1972, we wrote programs and foresaw programs which would give us personnel profiles that would suit various jobs. Regrettably, it's not a real tight, on-line system which we have; we could really do with an on-line system. But we have this sort of dispatch processing, and we get it back within the hour, sometimes within half an hour. But the whole system's been changed since pre-computer days — information goes in, it's retrievable, it's used, and when the guy is promoted or shifted, there is an alteration made in the file.

What's pleased me more than anything else is the credibility which has been afforded to the system by the troops, particularly by the staff associations, the Scottish Police Federation and the superintendents' association. I

be provided shortly. Our Command and Control system is unique in Great Britain and Europe, and as far as I'm aware, unique in the world.

LEN: Have other agencies, either from Britain or elsewhere, come to Strathclyde to observe the system with an eye toward adopting it?

PETRIE: We've had visitors, I think, from every big police force in the world. I'm talking about Indonesia and Japan — we haven't had Red China yet — as well as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, dozens from the States, from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the whole of Europe — from right across the world to have a look at it.

We are very progressive in communications, and I would go so far as to say — I visited the New York City Police Department communications room recently. It's a very big operation, about seven or eight times busier than the Strathclyde operation, and I have no doubt that if finances were available they would be moving into the type of field resources that we have.

What we have is a new technology, and it's working very well. It's working with a degree of fair play from the men on the street, which is quite remarkable. The vehicle status and location device which is fitted to the force control cars and to vehicles in each of the divisions, that is the crux of the matter as to whether you're going to get the nearest resource to the scene of trouble. And we're

'A guy who is a rural police sergeant, or a rural detective officer would be of very little use in a cosmopolitan borough, whether it be here in New York or in Glasgow.'

have been hammering this point for years now, that the police service is very, very labor intensive, and of that \$150 million budget, \$100 million of that is in staff costs. So don't talk about push buttons, or what kind of cars we're going to buy. What about the manpower, and whether we're getting the best use of it?

LEN: Did you use this computer technology in the consolidation of the Strathclyde force, or was the force regionalized before the development of the data system?

PETRIE: The Command and Control system, which is really an electronic logging system for crimes and incidents — it's really a computerized resource deployment system and a computerized management information tool is really what the computer is about. Apart from the resource deployment and management information aspects of it, the computer has tied together Strathclyde, because of the extension into the open areas of Strathclyde; it's not just a Glasgow show now. But as I've said, there's no need to send a steam hammer to crack a nut, and in the lochs and the islands and along the coastline and in the hills of Strathclyde, the officers are required to stand on their own two feet, except that we can provide massive backup and, secondly, that their workload is being realistically recorded by the computer and the recognition of the amount of work that they do is being accorded them.

LEN: Have you found as a result that the system has been an asset to the officers in the more remote areas of your jurisdiction? Have they too been able to make use of the computer backup, while at the same time permitting you to keep better track of what the crime picture is in the rural areas?

PETRIE: The last point you raise is probably the most serious, the day-to-day work pattern. The type of management information that's provided by Command and Control is very much of a 24-hour, day-to-day operational mode, not the realistic, judicially-determined statistics which are provided after a case has gone to court and been logged in the docket. Our system now is extremely efficient and competent for crime patterns, as much as the judicially-determined variety of computerized statistics.

LEN: Is this part of a national computer hook-up that may exist within the British police service?

PETRIE: No. The only national system with which we're associated is the police national computer at Hendon, which provides such information as number and types of stolen vehicles, the owners of vehicles, a criminal names index, and an index of those wanted on warrants. There are also several other extensions of that type of national information network which are being worked on and will

be talking about two minutes and 27 seconds average response time in the Greater Glasgow area. That has been doing remarkably well, because we didn't try to be too clever and go for an automatic vehicle status and location thing, which would sort of follow the car around in ever-decreasing circles. What we went for is a system involving a button box, which means that the car crew themselves have to inform force control of the mark that they're on, of the 1.5 kilometer square that they're in, and their status. That information is digitally transferred to the computer, and it's put into recognizable form on the cartographic display unit. There's also a red button on the box which they press when they're in trouble, and that gives them 20 seconds of open channels. They don't have to butt in to conversations, it just goes straight to the control room and shows that that car is in trouble. We can then get other cars to that kilometer-and-a-half square, which is a very quick thing to search.

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LEN interview: Alastair D. Petrie of Strathclyde, Scotland

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LEN: Is this throughout the Strathclyde area?

PETRIE: It's now in effect in all the urban areas. The Greater Glasgow area, the Glasgow project, was the first and now it's been extended to Ayrshire as well.

LEN: Do you foresee any additional applications of the computer system, given the availability of funding?

PETRIE: The only thing that I see that would really make it pay off is the management information aspect of it. Everything that goes in is retrievable, but we're not sure that everything is going in to the system. Until we're quite sure that the vast majority of information — and by information I mean the workloads of the officers concerned — if that data is being punched forward, then I can see the redrawing of divisional boundaries, I can see the reallocation of men, I can see a very, very solid case being made for an increase in the establishment of the force, because of workload — indisputable evidence. I can see resource deployment in areas where the local authority representatives can be brought in after saying "Look, your policemen are needed here more than anything else." And you can show him the information which indicates that all he's had out there over the last year is four broken windows, while down here all hell has been breaking loose.

LEN: In the time that you've had the computer system, has it become what you might term an indispensable aid to the operation of the department?

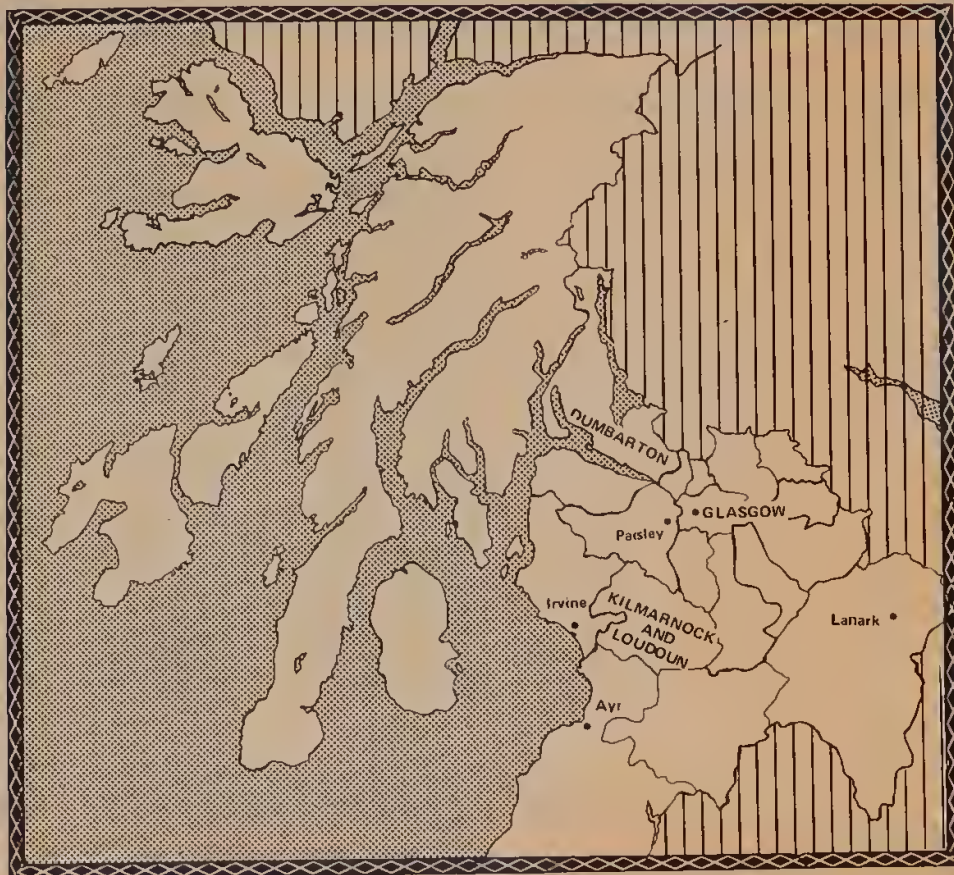
PETRIE: Yes. Those in operational management lean on it very much. They may use the information with regard to crimes and incidents logged as the main items in the operational meetings agenda every day. Every divisional commander has an operational meeting every day, and that lets him know where the monkey sleeps. It alerts him to see what resources he has to the optimum.

LEN: In a recent news item here in the States, it was noted that the British police were resorting to the use of firearms more often in response to a general rise in violent crime. Have you noted a trend such as this in Scotland as well, and do you perhaps foresee a time when the police may arm themselves as a general rule?

PETRIE: I would hope that the police service in Great Britain would never be overtly armed, or armed as a direct result of violent crime escalating. We run in Strathclyde about two armed robberies a week, sometimes with sawed-off shotguns and they are armed, and the use of firearms in crime itself has escalated quite a bit. Fortunately, the courts take a rather severe view of it. As far as the police officers are concerned, those who use firearms, who are given firearms, are trained in their use, and we don't hand them out at the merest sign of trouble.

The proliferation of arms in law enforcement agencies in the United States — and I've been in 10 or 12 states — is to me a rather frightening prospect for the country. I know that the National Rifle Association and the Constitution and all the rest of that has a lot going for it, and everyone's got problems, and I would say you sure have got problems.

Let me just give you an example of what can be done. You know, we're not namby-pamby in the United Kingdom, and certainly not in Strathclyde. Some months ago the chief constable of Tayside police, who incidentally was awarded the Queen's Gallantry Medal for this particular episode, gave himself as a hostage in place of a young woman who was taken hostage in Dundee, which is the center of his force area. He gave himself as a hostage to a guy who was wanted for a double murder by the Metro-



Strathclyde, Scotland

politan Police of London. In Strathclyde we had already locked up his accomplice, and he was at a divisional headquarters about three-quarters of a mile from Prestwick Airport. There they had all the jumbo jets lined up on the tarmac, ready to fly off to the U.S. The idea was to follow this guy, based on the feeling that, first of all, he was going to rescue his accomplice and secondly he was going to hijack a jumbo jet. He had a chief constable with a sawed-off shotgun fixed under his chin, and it wasn't a pretty situation at all. I blew the whistle and by three o'clock in the morning I had three inspectors, 18 sergeants and 63 trained officers in position and every road in Strathclyde was blocked off. That guy was going nowhere, and he didn't. It shows it can be done, and it will be done, but you don't really have to go down with guns.

The Metropolitan Police of London regrettably have been forced into a situation where they have to guard foreign embassies, and it's foreign to the British police and I don't think the troops like it.

LEN: Does it appear that the men themselves aren't comfortable with firearms?

PETRIE: They're there, and they're there to be used, and they will be used. As they say in the best John Wayne movies, it's there to be used. But it will be used if the blood is hot, and you can be frightened to death and use it. Human nature being what it is, if you've got a knife instead of a spoon, you're going to use the knife.

LEN: What do you see as being the short — and the long-term future of policing in Scotland, generally?

PETRIE: Well, I have a fear that — you know, big is beautiful, and all that — but I have a fear that before I die, and certainly after I've left the service, that we'll be seeing a national police force in Great Britain. It's a political decision, it's not an operational decision. And it's a national concern. I'm aware that the Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland would be against it, and the Association of Police Officers of England, Wales and Northern Ireland would be against it. But it's a political trend which I foresee and I think we're going to finish out with a national police force.

LEN: And do you as a command-level police officer find that prospect alarming?

PETRIE: Oh yes. But we opened the discussion by talking about losing touch and faith with small individual communities, and I think 7,000 is pretty big for a police force. It's not as big as the Metropolitan Police, but then it's taken 150 years for the Metropolitan Police to establish that they are London's police, and it would take a lot longer to convince people that Scotland's police was a national police force. I'm just short of dreading it, I would think, because if you lose touch with your public, if you lose faith with your public, you will just become a great big nationalized industry. That's not what the British police is about. That's not its *raison d'être* or its ethos.

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We read and review:

A worldwide tour of policing; a violence profile

Police of the World. By Roy D. Ingleton. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. 1979. 192 pages. \$12.95 suggested list price.

This useful little handbook contains information on almost 200 nations, many of which have more than one police force. It is, as its author declares, more of a directory or almanac than an exhaustive survey.

Since it relies upon information supplied by the local authorities, coverage is by no means complete and for a number of countries the entry is, for all practical purposes, blank. Where information is available, it is often uneven in both quality and quantity. The reader who is trying to gain an impression of policing on a worldwide scale may be startled to find that less than two pages are devoted to India with its 600 million population and 760,000 police, while Fiji (pop: 540,000, 1,244 police) rates slightly over two pages.

A disproportionate amount of the limited space afforded by the book's 192 pages is devoted to descriptions of the badges of rank and to black-and-white photographs of police uniforms, the vast majority of which only support the observation that police uniforms are, indeed, virtually uniform the world over. The reader looking for information on recruiting,

training, crime problems, or philosophy of policing will be frustrated by this book.

Taken on its own terms, however, this little volume deals with its complex subject matter surprisingly well. For those forces for which there is sufficient information, each entry is divided into sections on origin, organization, uniform, ranks, weapons, type of command, and police authority. The text is clearly written and attention has been paid to accuracy and detail.

For anyone attempting a study of the police of a specific nation, this book can only provide an introduction. However, readers desiring only a brief overview or a handy reference source will find that the author, a superintendent with Britain's Kent County Constabulary has provided a valuable addition to their bookshelf.

—Dorothy H. Bracey

Violence and Responsibility: The Individual, the Family and Society. Edited by Robert Sadoff M.D. S.P. Medical and Scientific Books. Spectrum Publications, Inc. New York. 1978.

Dr. Sadoff has brought together a series of research papers which were originally presented at a 1977 conference on violence and its causes. Each paper is devoted to offering a plausible explanation for the high rate of violent behavior in America.

The collection consists of seven essays written by experts in the medical field, one by a law enforcement professional, and one written by a social scientist. This unbalanced division of labor results in an overreliance on the physiological assumptions concerning the nature of violent behavior at the expense of the important insights that might be gained by examining the psychological and sociological perspectives on the problem.

Readers of Dr. Sadoff's work who are not well versed in biological theory may have trouble grasping certain facts in a few of the articles contained in the collection. Confusion may arise because several of the authors rely on technical details to support their arguments. However, the main positions that are taken by each of the writers can still be understood and analyzed, regardless of whatever difficulty may be experienced with the jargon.

The authors who insist that biological abnormalities can foster violent behavior are correct in their arguments but only in a very limited fashion. Sufferers from biological diseases such as brain tumors or those who experience epileptic seizures may exhibit actions that are violent and not in keeping with their normal behavior patterns. However, and this point is made explicit in several of the articles, these

physiological disorders account for only a small portion of the total amount of violence in America.

Dr. Sadoff's introduction to the collection is so clear and direct that it could be used as a model for other who are attempting to introduce a collection of articles. His definitions of violent behavior explicitly state the goals of the conference, and, in turn, the purpose of the volume. Another positive point is that the Wolfgang, Marmo and Sadoff sections are written from a clear, strong and instructive perspective.

On balance, the book is worth the time and effort required to digest the main arguments presented by the authors. With the exception of the amount of biological

jargon used by a few of the writers, the positions are presented clearly and unambiguously. None of the medical specialists attempt to offer a complete and exclusive biological explanation for all violent actions. These specialists are not positivists in the tradition of Lombroso, rather they are serious scholars attempting to analyze and explain very specific violent acts and their causation. None of the authors attempts to revitalize either biological deterministic theories of crime or the generic position. Because of this wide ranging perspective, this book should be read and discussed by students of violence in America.

—William Burger

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Literally hundreds of films will be documented in the supplement, and each movie will get the full treatment, with information regarding its availability and purpose presented in a clear and interesting fashion.

The supplement will be distributed only to LEN subscribers. So if you're already part of the LEN family, don't let your subscription lapse. If you don't currently subscribe, now is the time to do so. Let Law Enforcement News take you to the movies.



The inspiration for the classic mystery: it's elementary

(Second of four parts.)

Last week we inspected the classic novels and plays of Europe and England, dark classics in which near-venerated writers drew the substance of their most provocative characters from the real lives of criminals and law enforcement officials. The dark fiction of the detective genre, the

JAY ROBERT NASH'S CRIME JOURNAL

sinister murder mystery and the gothic mobster story, are also well rooted in reality.

That paragon of detectives, Sherlock Holmes, was not the sleuthing genius of Arthur Conan Doyle's imagination, but was mightily drawn from the life of an astounding clairvoyant, Dr. Joseph Bell. A professor of medicine at the University of Edinburgh, Bell was one of Conan Doyle's teachers whose "deductive reasoning" brought all crime mysteries into the scope of the "elementary." Holmes' archfoe, Professor James Moriarty, is undoubtedly based upon the historical exploits of Jonathan Wild, "The Prince of Robbers," who was born in England in 1682 and executed in 1725 as a receiver of stolen goods.

The following are other notable real-life incidents that inspired writers in this genre:

- The unsolved murder of Mary Cecilia Rogers on July 28, 1841 in New York caused Edgar Allan Poe, who had purchased his tobacco from Mary Rogers when she worked the counter of a cigar store on Broadway, to write this country's first mystery, "The Mystery of Marie Roget." America's first detective story, *The Gambler* by Charles Burdett, published in 1848, was also based entirely on the Rogers case.

- The insidious Jack the Ripper plagued London's Whitechapel where he preyed upon prostitutes, killing at least five in 1888. His crimes inspired a spate of books based upon his nefarious guessed-at activities, the most prominent and best written being *The Lodger* by Belloc Lowndes in 1911. The Ripper later appears in Alban Berg's opera *Lulu*, emerging at the last act to slice up the fallen heroine, who has been reduced to street-walking, in apparent retribution for her evil ways.

In the next issue:
Jay Robert Nash
goes Hollywood
to present a criminal
who's who

- The character Demitrios Makropoulos in Eric Ambler's spy-mystery masterpiece *A Coffin for Demitrios* was certainly based upon the early career of Basil Zaharoff, the conniving munitions millionaire.

- Dashiell Hammett's deep-thinking rogue Casper Gutman in *The Maltese Falcon* was undoubtedly based upon the life of A. Maundry Gregory, a one-time British detective turned entrepreneur who was a highly paid associate of Basil Zaharoff. Like all good writers, Hammett employed any and all real-life characters in his work. It is plain that his character Nora Charles in *The Thin Man* was drawn wholly from his lover, playwright Lillian Hellman. The free-swinging, hard-drinking, joke-cracking Nick Charles is none other than Hammett himself, once a top-notch Pinkerton detective.

- The 1896 murders of Captain Charles Nash, his wife Laura and second mate August W. Blomberg on board the barkentine *Herbert Fuller* were portrayed in Mary Roberts Rinehart's mystery novel, *The After House* (1914), and served as the plot outline for many of the novels of Clark Russell.

- Even American western novelists were not immune to using the actual bad men of frontier days to juice up their characters and plots. Zane Gray studied long and hard the life of Henry Plummer, the notorious outlaw of Idaho and Montana who forms the role model for Gray's rip-snorting western, *Border Legion*.

Events in latter-day gangsterdom and lone-killer lore were widely used with great description by American novelists. The garroting of New York gangster Larry Gallo in a bar on August 20, 1961 was depicted in Mario Puzo's best-selling *The Godfather* as the killing of the behemoth bodyguard Luca Brazi. Truman Capote's *In Cold Blood* fictionalized the slaughter of the Clutter family in Kansas by Richard E. Hickock and Perry E. Smith, both of whom were later hanged. Dorothy Uhnak's best-seller *The Investigation* was undoubtedly based upon the sordid Alice Crimmins kidnapping-murder case in New York.

It is obvious from these samples that some of the most popular fiction in the world has been supplied by the true occupants of the underworld and by their respective pursuers, the cop and the detective. Without the exploits of those lawmen, even the most powerful novels would be left ineffectual and decidedly dull.

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BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Putting a ring around white collar crime

If a small-time hood sticks up a bank and gets away with \$4,000, he's assured of his minute and a half on the evening news. But if the vice president of that bank embezzles \$100,000 by juggling some accounts, he'll be on page 28 of the newspaper — providing that he ever faces criminal charges.

Why the difference? Embezzlements and other white-collar crimes net far more money every year than robberies, burglaries and larcenies taken together. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports put the nation's annual loss for those crimes and motor vehicle thefts at \$4.5 billion. The yearly loss from white-collar crime is probably ten times as much. No one has complete and reliable figures, but in 1974 the Chamber of Commerce of the United States estimated that total losses in some selected white-collar crimes totalled more than \$40 billion. Embezzlements and pilferage by employees alone accounted for \$7 billion — more than one-and-a-half times as much as robbery, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

"There may be an inflation factor, but we don't think the picture is much different from what it was in 1974," said William Kelleher, staff executive to the Chamber's Business Advisory Committee on White-Collar Crime. He noted, though, that while the pattern of white-collar crime hasn't changed much in five years, the state of the economy had had an effect on the types of crimes committed. "In a recession, for example, consumer frauds go up," Kelleher said. "And it may be that when the economy is in a slump, embezzlements go down, too, because businesses are watching their money more closely."

Historically, white-collar crime has been the safest way to grab an illegal buck. Clearance rates for robbery, burglary and larceny range from 16 to 27 percent, and a convicted thief has a good chance of spending some time in jail. For white-collar crimes, on the other hand, the thief often gets off without prosecution if he can make restitution, and if he is convicted of the crime, his chances are good that he will get off with a slap on the wrist.

The probable reason for this state of affairs is that most white-collar criminals tend to be "respectable" citizens, often pillars of the community. A spokesman for the Insurance Crime Prevention Institute put it this way: "There's a certain pressure on police to overlook white-collar crime. As citizens, we want police to go out and get the guy who's holding up the bank. We're not as anxious for them to go after unscrupulous lawyers or physicians. What we have, as a result, is a sort of respectable crime, which there has been a distinct reluctance to prosecute."

There are encouraging signs that this attitude may be changing. In recent years a few prosecutors, particularly at the Federal level, have been vigorous in prosecuting white-collar criminals. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, at his swearing-in ceremony, pledged to intensify the Justice Department's efforts to combat white-collar crime. FBI Director William H. Webster, in submitting the bureau's 1980 budget request to Congress, said his three top priorities are white-collar crime, organized crime, and foreign counterintelligence. Webster noted that 21 percent of the FBI's field investigative positions will be directed at white-collar crime, an increase of six percent in the new fiscal year.

Many of the new FBI special agents will be accountants and CPAs because white-collar crime so often involves sophisticated juggling of books. Others will be computer experts who have the ability to see through complex schemes for fraud and embezzlement by computer — crimes that the FBI expects to soar as business and industry become increasingly dependent on data processing to keep track of money and materials.

The FBI's thrust against white-collar crime is generally applauded by businessmen, but bankers have their reservations because it has meant a decrease in resources devoted to solving bank robberies. "At a time when bank robberies are at an all-time high, it just doesn't make sense," said John Wolff, assistant director of the American Bankers Association. He observed that the robbery problem is especially bad in small towns where the police department may not have the manpower and expertise to catch bank robbers without the FBI's help.

But in a dollars-and-cents comparison, the FBI's new emphasis is sound. The Uniform Crime Reports for 1977 put the nation's loss in all robberies — not just bank heists — at \$153 million. But check fraud alone — just one of the white-collar crimes against banks — costs an estimated \$1 billion a year.

"We're encouraged," said Kelleher. "So far we haven't seen a concerted push against white-collar crime, but at least an effort is being made."

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Township, NJ 07675.)

Supreme Court Briefs . . . Supreme Court Briefs . . .

Continued from Page 5
ening bodily harm.

Earlier this year, the Georgia Supreme Court ruled that the statute was sufficiently clear to support convictions where a person "without disclosing his identity and with intent to annoy, abuse, threaten, or harass," repeatedly phoned.

Challenging the reasoning of the holding, private counsel from Macon, Georgia has petitioned the Supreme Court, posing the question of whether the Georgia statutes in other states are unconstitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment be-

cause of vagueness and indefiniteness. (Constantino v. Georgia, No. 79-128, petition for review filed July 26, 1979.)

Search of Minor Child's Property

California Attorney General Robert H. Philibosian has petitioned the Supreme Court to review a Supreme Court of California decision in the area of search and seizure of a minor child's personal property.

Citing the California constitution, the state's highest court held that neither parental authority over a minor child nor the parent's consent was sufficient

grounds for police to conduct a search and seizure in a child's bedroom without a search warrant. In the present case, the police opened a 17-year-old-suspect's locked room hox without a warrant but with the parents' permission.

The petition, which has not yet been acted upon by the Justices, questions whether parents have a legal authority to consent to a police search where the minor child resides in the parents' home, is supported by the parents, and where the parents have reasonable grounds to believe that the minor child is engaged in criminal

activity in the home. (Fare v. Scott William K., No. 77-226, petition filed August 10, 1979.)

Coming in LEN:
A detailed look at what
might be the most
important law enforcement
document of the '80's —
the proposed FBI charter.

Current job openings in the criminal justice system

Police Officers. Cheyenne, Wyoming is recruiting applicants to take the city's patrol officer test, which will be administered early next year. Several entry-level openings are available on the force, which serves a population of approximately 62,000.

Applicants must be between 21 and 35 years old, have a high school diploma and be able to pass written, strength and agility, polygraph, oral and medical examinations as well as a background investigation. The written test will be given on the morning of January 12, 1980.

Under a proposed pay schedule that will be implemented next July, Cheyenne patrol officers start at \$1,120 per month and can move up to a maximum monthly salary of \$1,800, depending upon longevity, education, performance and certification.

For further information and an application form, write Personnel Department, City of Cheyenne, 2101 O'Neil Avenue, Cheyenne, WY 82001. Request should be accompanied by a resume if possible.

Research Director. The Police Executive Research Forum, headquartered in Washington, D.C., is looking for an individual to oversee the organization's current projects and to develop new research.

The candidate must have an appreciation of applied research and be aware of the constraints and realities of conducting research in an operating police agency. While previous research experience in criminal justice is not a prerequisite, applicants should have a Ph.D. in the behavioral sciences with the requisite analytical skills to provide technical assistance to research project directors. Experience in managing research efforts is desirable and the ability to communicate clearly is essential.

The successful candidate will take charge of three ongoing projects with a staff of 14 and a budget of 1.2 million. Several additional efforts coexist with the work of the research staff, and several self-supported efforts, which will require direction and supervision, are about to proceed. The director will be responsible for the development of a future agenda, requiring him or her to secure funding and develop organization-supported research.

For complete details, contact Gary P. Hayes, Executive Director, Police Executive Research Forum, 1909 K

Street, N.W., Suite 420, Washington, D.C. 20006

Superintendent of Police. The Chicago Police Board, recently installed by Mayor Jane Byrne, has formally announced that it is accepting resumes from candidates for the office of Superintendent of Police.

The board will select three nominees whose names will be submitted to the mayor for final consideration. Selection of the candidates will be governed solely by their professional and executive qualifications without reference to sex, race, color, or place of residence.

Applicants should have executive experience in directing a large urban agency. Duties will include planning, organizing, staffing, directing and controlling personnel, and planning and controlling a multimillion-dollar budget. The successful candidate will also be responsible for costs, the suspension and transfer of employees, and the implementation of the department's rules and regulations, as expressed in the city's ordinances.

All resumes should be forwarded to the Police Board Office, Raymond J. Hauser, Secretary, Room 603, 1121 South State Street, Chicago, IL 60605. Applications will be received until January, 1980.

Investigative Auditor. The University of Illinois is seeking an investigative internal auditor to work in the Internal Audit Office at its Chicago campuses. The successful candidate will supervise and make investigative fact-finders and reviews, examine and evaluate university activities, prepare written reports, and, if required, testify in administrative and legal proceedings.

Requirements include a bachelor's degree with a minimum of 27 hours in accounting, computer science, law, and/or criminal justice. Applicants must also have six years of professional auditing or investigating experience. A CPA or CIA certificate and/or an advanced degree and/or accounting, business, law or criminal justice experience may be substituted for a portion of the audit/investigative experience. Salary is open, depending upon qualifications. A fringe benefit package, which includes one-month annual vacation and a tuition waiver, will be provided.

Send resumes to: Bernard Silbert, Office of University Audits, P.O. Box 60680, The filing deadline is December

17, 1979.

Faculty Positions. The University of North Carolina at Charlotte will have several openings next fall in its Department of Criminal Justice. The program leads to a B.S. degree in criminal justice, with an emphasis on elected concentrations in general criminal justice, research and evaluation, planning and administration, law enforcement, and corrections. Additional concentrations and a graduate program are being considered.

Individuals applying for the positions should have a Ph.D. or ABD in criminology, criminal justice or a related discipline. Those holding doctorates in other fields will be considered, but they must show evidence of a commitment to criminal justice. Appointment will be at the rank of instructor, lecturer or assistant professor, as determined by the applicant's qualifications.

Successful candidates will become involved in both on-campus teaching and community service to local criminal justice agencies. Individuals with demonstrated interest in research methodology, criminal justice theory, criminal justice planning and administration or law enforcement are encouraged to apply.

Applications should be addressed to: Reed Adams, Ph.D., Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, UNCC Station, Charlotte, NC 28223. Telephone: (704) 597-2561.

Assistant/Associate Professor. The Criminal Justice Sciences Department of Illinois State University is seeking an individual to teach in the areas of criminal justice administration and organization and to participate in the development of a graduate program.

Qualifications for the position, which is tenure-tracked and will begin next fall, include a Ph.D., teaching experience and demonstrated research abilities. Candidates must be eligible for graduate faculty membership. Experience in the criminal justice field is preferred but not required. Salary will be determined by credentials.

The department has a nine-member faculty and 300 students. A research center has been established and funding efforts are underway. A proposal for a master's degree program has been approved by the state's Board of Higher Education.

To apply, send a resume, transcript and three letters of reference to: Steven G. Cox, Ph.D., Chairman, Search Committee, 401 Schroeder Hall, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois. Telephone: (309) 436-6849. The deadline date is February 1, 1980.

Criminal Justice Faculty. The School of Public Service at Grand Valley State Colleges in Michigan may have two tenure-track positions to begin in September 1980, depending upon budget approval.

The first post requires a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related field, with an emphasis on corrections. Specialization in management, planning and policy development is desired.

Responsibilities for both positions include teaching and advising at the baccalaureate and masters level in criminal justice. Salary and rank are open and depending upon qualifications.

Send application, resume and credentials to: Dr. Myron Mast, Acting Director, School of Public Service, Grand Valley State Colleges, Allendale, MI 49401. Application deadline is March 15, 1980.

Forensic Faculty. Indiana University's Department of Forensic Studies anticipates that up to three tenure-track positions will be available for next fall.

A Ph.D. or equivalent and teaching experience is required for all of the posts. Applicants should have the ability to teach courses in either the law and related areas, juvenile justice and delinquency, criminal investigation and information systems, or any combination of the above.

The university's forensic studies program multi-disciplinary, offering bachelor's and master's degrees. Faculty members investigate norm-violating behaviors and social control mechanisms from a variety of perspectives.

Send vita, writing samples, and three letters of recommendation to Professor Cathy Spatz Widom, Chair Designate, Department of Forensic Studies, Indiana University, 302 Sycamore Hall, Bloomington, IN 47405. Indiana University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

The Kansas Department of Corrections Is Seeking

Director, Kansas State Penitentiary, Lansing (Leavenworth), Kansas — State maximum security penitentiary housing an average of 950 felony offenders and employing 410 persons. Duties include development, implementation and direction of rehabilitation, educational, vocational and recreation programs, and the management of security. Salary: \$2,232 per month. In certain cases appointments above starting salary are made on the basis of education and experience.

Director, Kansas State Industrial Reformatory, Hutchinson, Kansas — Duties are the same as those of Kansas State Penitentiary, but this institution houses 850 younger felony offenders and employs 278 persons. Salary: \$2,046 per month. In certain cases appointments above starting salary are made on the basis of education and experience.

Director, Kansas Reception and Diagnostic Center, Topeka, Kansas — Duties and responsibilities include administration of the center which has an average population of 127 inmates and employs 108 persons, clinical services, attention and care of inmates. The center's purpose is to provide a thorough clinical evaluation of all felony offenders. Salary: \$1,872 per month. In certain cases appointments above starting salary are made on the basis of education and experience.

Minimum Qualifications for All Positions Are: Graduation from an accredited four-year college or university with major course work in corrections, criminal administration, sociology, psychology or a related field, and five or more years experience in correctional work including one year in an administrative position.

For applications, contact: Kay Jones, Kansas Division of Personnel Services, Room 108 North, State Office Building, Topeka, Kansas. Telephone: (913) 296-3585. All applications must be postmarked on or before December 14, 1979. Liberal fringe benefits.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Upcoming Events

December 12-14, 1979. Civil Liabilities Workshop. To be held in Miami, Florida by Theorem Institute. Fee: \$225. For more details, contact: Theorem Institute, 1782 Technology Drive, San Jose, CA 95510. Telephone: (408) 294-1427.

December 12-14, 1979. Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Resource Allocation Seminar. Presented by the Law Enforcement Institute at the University of Maryland. Fee: \$135. For more details, contact Jim Lieglar, Program Assistant, Law Enforcement Institute Training Programs, University of Maryland, University College, Conferences and Institutes Division, College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5237.

December 12-14, 1979. Hostage Negotiation Course. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement at St. Petersburg Junior College. Fee: \$125. For further information, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.D. Box 13489 St. Petersburg, FL 33733. Telephone: (813) 367-2761.

December 17-21, 1979. Conference on Juvenile Justice. Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. For further information contact: Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.D. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Telephone: (214) 690-2377.

January 3-March 21, 1980. Sixteenth Police Command and Management School. Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. For further details, consult: December 17-21.

January 7-18, 1979. Homicide Investigation Seminar. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. For further information, contact Ms. Joyce Brown, Admissions Office, Southern Police Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.

January 7-February 1, 1980. Crime Prevention Theory, Practice, and Management. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For more details, contact: National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40202. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

January 9-11, 1980. Internal Affairs Course. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, at St. Petersburg Junior College. Fee: \$125. For more details, consult December 12-14.

January 10-11, 1980. Art and Antique Theft Investigation Seminar. Presented by the University of Delaware. For further information, contact: Jacob Haber, Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Telephone: (302) 738-8155.

January 14-16, 1980. Labor Management Seminar. To be held in Evanston,

Illinois. Presented by the Traffic Institute. For more details, contact: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60204.

January 14-18, 1979. Instruction and Program Design Program. To be held in Richmond, Virginia by the Transportation Safety Training Center, Virginia Commonwealth University. Fee: \$75. For further information contact: Transportation Safety Training Center, Virginia Commonwealth University, 806 W. Franklin Street, Richmond, VA 23284.

January 15-17, 1980. Hostage Response Techniques. To be held in Albuquerque, New Mexico by Harper & Row Media. For further information write to: Harper & Row Media, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

January 16-18, 1979. Child Abuse Seminar. Presented by Law Enforcement Institute, at the University of Maryland. Fee: \$135. For further information, consult: December 12-14.

January 21-February 8, 1980. Program for Management, Command and Supervisory Personnel. Presented by the New England Institute for Law Enforcement Management, at Babson College in Wellesley, Massachusetts. Fee: \$725. For further information, write: John T. Howland, Director, P.D. Drawer E. Babson Park, MA 02157.

January 21-24, 1980. Private Investigation Course. Presented by Indiana University's Center for Public Safety Training. Fee: \$275. For further information, contact: Indiana University, Center for Public Safety Training, Harrison Building, Suite 500, 143 West Market Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

January 21-25, 1980. Developing Administrative Staff Skills Workshop. To be held in San Diego, California by IACP's Bureau of Operations and Research. Write to: International Association of Chiefs of Police, Eleven Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

January 21-February 1, 1980. Current Problems and concepts in Police Administration. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. For further information, consult: January 7-18.

January 24-25, 1980. Accident Investigation Techniques - Presented by the Law Enforcement Institute at the University of Maryland. Fee: \$90. For more details, see: December 12-14.

January 28-30, 1980. Police Civil Liability and the Defense of Citizen Misconduct Complaints Workshop. To be held in Orlando, Florida, by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement. For further information, contact: Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc. 501 Grandview Drive, Suite 207, South San Francisco, CA 94080.

January 28-30, 1980. Seminar: The Use of Deadly Force. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$225. For further information, consult: January 14-16.

January 30-February 1, 1980. Cost - Effective Management for Chiefs. To be held in San Diego, California by Harper & Row Media. For further information see: January 15-17.

February 4-6, 1980. Workshop on Anti-social Behavior. To be held at the Urban Life Center, Georgia State University. Fee: \$50. For further information, contact: G. LaMarr Howard, Social Work, College of Urban Life, Georgia State University, GA. Telephone: (404) 658-3526.

February 4-8, 1980. Scheduling Work Shifts and Days Off using Microcomputers, Programmable Calculators, and Manual Methods. Presented by the Institute for Public Program analysis, 230 S. Bemiston, Suite 914, St. Louis, MO. 63105.

February 5-7, 1979. Crime Prevention Seminar. Presented by Harper & Row Media. For more details consult: January 15-17.

February 5-21, 1980. Private Police Refresher Program. Presented by Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. For further information, contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School, Cleveland, OH 44106. Telephone: (216) 368-3308.

February 11-22, 1980. Basic Traffic Accident Investigation Course. To be held in Charlottesville, Virginia. Presented by the Transportation Safety Training Center, Virginia Commonwealth University. Fee: \$350. For further information, consult: January 14-18.

February 12-14, 1980. Theft Investigation Program. Presented by Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School. Fee: \$100. For more details, see: February 5-21.

February 27-29, 1980. Annual Southern Conference on Corrections. To be held at Tallahassee Hilton Hotel, Tallahassee, Florida. Sponsored by the Florida State University School of Criminology. For registration information please contact: Ms. Maggie Dunaway, Center for Professional Development and Public Service, Hecht House No. 318, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

February 29-March 2, 1980. Seventh Annual Conference of the Western Society of Criminology. To be held at the Registry Hotel, Newport Beach, California. For more information, contact: Glen Courmoyer, WSC, Criminal Justice Program, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182. Telephone: (714) 265-6224.

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Criminal Justice Events Wanted

The editors welcome contributions to "Upcoming Events." For best results, items should be sent in at least two months in advance of the event. Please include all available information, but bear in mind that items are subject to editing to fit space requirements. Send to: Judith Fearon, Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

People & places

Baird out in Ill.; security program in Penn.; chopper unit up in Calif.

Lynn E. Baird, who has served as superintendent of the Illinois State Police since 1977, resigned from the force late last month to accept a high-level security position with the First National Bank of Chicago. A 20-year veteran of the state police division, Baird was replaced by Major Ronald J. Miller, who will serve as acting superintendent.

Miller has been on the force for the past 21 years, rising through the ranks to become a major, the highest permanent rank attainable by the department's sworn officers. His previous duties involved managing the agency's fiscal, personnel, data processing, logistics and planning divisions.

The Criminology Department of the Indiana University of Pennsylvania has announced that it will begin offering a Master of Arts degree with a concentration in security administration next fall. The program will emphasize such topics as safety matters, security responsibilities, risk management and loss control. Two forms of the curriculum will be available: an executive weekend program in the Pittsburgh area and a regular course of instruction on the school's main Indiana, Pennsylvania campus.

Details and enrollment forms can be obtained by writing: Dr. Norman Bottom, 210 Walsh Hall, IUP, Indiana, PA 15705.

Chicago Police Captain Erskine Moore was appointed this month as acting director of the city's Beat Representative Program, a Federally funded effort which relies on more than 4,000 citizen volunteers. The Beat Reps work out of centers located in 22 of the city's 23 police districts, assist-

ing in community improvement and crime prevention projects.

The holder of a bachelor's degree from Northwestern University and a graduate of the school's Traffic Institute, Moore joined the Chicago force in 1950 and had most recently been serving as commander of the Third District. As a sergeant in 1967, he helped organize the city's first Community Service Sergeants Program.

The California Highway Patrol's Sacramento-based regional helicopter unit recently took off with a planeload of awards presented for its search and rescue accomplishments. The National Association of Search and Rescue gave the eight-member squad a plaque, prompting CHP Commissioner Glen Craig to present the group with the Commissioner's Unit Citation. During the award ceremonies, Senator John Garamendi gave each unit member an individual commendation.

James R. Taylor, the police chief of Petersburg, Virginia, was nominated recently to head the Prince George's County, Maryland Police Department. If the nomination is approved by the County Council, the 47-year-old lawman will become the force's first permanent chief since the retirement of John W. Rhoads last May. The agency is currently being directed by Acting Chief Joseph Vasco.

The holder of a police administration degree from Michigan State University, Taylor served with police departments in Eaton Rapids and Wyoming, Michigan, before being appointed chief of the Newburgh, Maryland force in 1974.

Study says officer satisfaction tied to participation & freedom

Continued from Page 3

mittees, which were established to make suggestions to the chief in policy area that directly affect the rank-and-file. Atlanta and New Orleans had no such channels of communications between the top of the force and the bottom, the study observed.

In a section on the role of officer associations, the report noted that members of the San Diego and Portland forces are represented by single, strong rank-and-file organizations. "In addition to contracts specifying salaries and a range of benefits," the spokesman said, "both cities provide informal opportunities for patrol officers' representatives to participate in management decision-making."

In contrast, officers in Atlanta, Denver and New Orleans are represented by multiple police associations, resulting in disunity among the lower echelons of the departments, the study revealed. The officers in each of the three cities have no contract.

Portland was found to have the highest degree of officer input in disciplinary matters. Patrolmen there can serve on the disciplinary hearing board, and an accused officer has the right to reject any two members of the five-member panel.

While Portland allows the local police association to consult with the department's administration in serious disciplinary cases, Denver has no mechanism for formal hearings, and final judgment is left solely to the discretion of the police chief. Patrolmen accused of wrongdoing in

Portland, San Diego and Montgomery County are covered by "Police Officers' Bills of Rights," which set certain procedural safeguards of how the investigation of officer misconduct should be handled.

The same three cities were found to offer a variety of educational incentives to officers in the form of salary increases, tuition refunds and advanced promotional opportunities. Atlanta and New Orleans provided such incentives on a limited basis, while Denver offered none.

Portland's system of promoting officers to detective on the basis on civil service procedures was also rated favorably by the researchers, who noted that the process was based on well-defined, written criteria. New Orleans and Atlanta had no written policy for the selection of detectives, and such assignments were perceived by the officers surveyed to be politically motivated.

Overall, the survey respondents indicated that those departments which more clearly defined promotion, detective selection, transfer and disciplinary policies were less political.

Only limited favoritism in administrative decision making was perceived by members of the Portland and Montgomery County forces. Officers in New Orleans, Denver and Atlanta, however, believed that political connections are necessary to get ahead in their departments, where policies were found to be poorly defined. The San Diego force got mixed reviews from its officers in this area.

New products for law enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

EMERGENCY TRANSMITTER — Designed for use by police officers and others whose personal security might be threatened, WHEPPS is a newly patented miniature transmitter that serves as a wearable, hands-free, emergency person-to-police signaling system.

The alarm-triggering device is worn concealed on the body, allowing the user to transmit a distress signal without an attacker being aware that help has been summoned. The radio signal sets off any alarm system that is equipped with a special receiver to activate the warning.

In law enforcement applications, the device can be used as a radio extender for patrol cars. An officer, even when alone, out of his car and possibly immobilized, can activate WHEPPS to send out a distress call through his cruiser's radio, notifying both the dispatcher and nearby patrol cars that he needs assistance.

Microalert Systems International, the company that produces and distributes WHEPPS, has declined to provide details on how the device is triggered by the user, fearing that such a disclosure would compromise the purpose of the unit. However, the company can arrange a private demonstration through its representatives in 42 states after the potential buyer presents proper credentials.

To arrange to see the unit in operation, write: Davis Lott, Director, Security Division, Microalert Systems International, 3029 San Fernando Boulevard, Burbank, CA 91504.

EVIDENCE TAPE — Tamper Guard is a fragile sealing tape designed specifically for safeguarding the integrity of objects and parcels that may be used as evidence in court.

Printed in a bright red-orange color, the tape is impregnated with special dyes which will bleed should solvents be used in an attempt to dissolve the wrapping. The



sealing medium tears easily when disturbed, making it easy for an investigator or prosecutor to detect tampering.

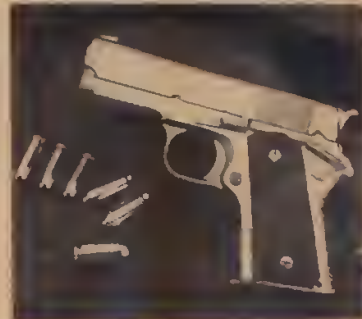
Tamper Guard also serves as a marking device, with the phrase "Evidence — Do Not Open" repeatedly printed in a random pattern on the roll. The tape's adhesive is formulated to stick to most surfaces, including paper, glass, plastic and metal.

Manufactured under strict quality control to assure uniformity, Tamper Guard is available in 108' rolls, mounted on a 3" core with a 1-3/8" width. A special tape dispenser is available and is recommended for use when sealing large cartons.

Additional information can be obtained by contacting Becton Dickinson Public Safety, East Randol Mill Road, Suite 308, Arlington, TX 76011. Toll-free telephone: 1-800-433-7002.

.45 AUTOMATIC — Detonics 45 Associates have begun marketing a stainless steel automatic designed principally for law enforcement personnel and combat shooters as an across-the-board replacement for .38 caliber snub-nosed revolvers and 9mm autoloaders.

Constructed from investment-cast specialty steels selected for hardness, the Mark IV Professional has low-glare blued combat



adjustable sights which feature a three-dot lineup configuration for rapid aiming.

Although relatively compact in size, the gun packs the functional reliability and ballistic potency of a full-size .45 caliber autoloader, incorporating many features normally available only through extensive customizing. The weapon is combat-tuned, utilizing a one-piece recoil mechanism for reduced kickback.

The Detonics Mark IV is available from handgun, sporting goods and law enforcement distributors nationwide and can be ordered in matte blue, satin nickel, hard chrome, or polished blue finishes.

For more details, contact Detonics 45 Associates, 2500 Seattle Tower, Seattle, WA 98101. Telephone: (206) 624-9090.

DRUG AWARENESS FILM — Designed for community presentation, "Joy's Story" portrays the social pressures on teens to "get high," the general lack of parental knowledge concerning teen drinking and drug-taking, and the stresses of coping with life as a young person.

Produced by CBS News, the film factually relates one girl's growing drug and alcohol problem and the alternative she sought in a drug rehabilitation program. Rather than focusing on heroin and the resulting withdrawal problems, the presentation deals with the girl's encounters with such so-called "fun drugs" as PCP, marijuana and alcohol.

"Joy's Story" attempts to show teenagers how the use of fun drugs can lead to situations that are anything but fun, while demonstrating to parents that even "good kids" can become chemically dependent and change for the worse.

Designed for presentation by law enforcement, social service and educational agencies, the film can be used as an aid in informing both parents and youth about the chemicals of abuse, and to make the community aware of the support systems needed to help teenage alcoholics and drug abusers.

Available for purchase or rental in either 16mm color/sound motion picture or 3/4" U-matic videocassette formats, the presentation can be ordered from MTI Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 North Scott Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, IL 60176. Telephone: (800) 323-1900.